

# Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME XII.

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**PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.  
BY WM. F. DURISOE,  
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.**

**NEW TERMS.**  
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Communications, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

*From the New Orleans Picayune, of the 25th March.*

**INVESTMENT OF VERA CRUZ.**  
*Debarcation of the American Troops near Vera Cruz—Investment of the City—Capture of Mexican Outposts—Skirmishing with the Enemy—Capt. Alburto killed—Lieut. Col. Dickinson, of the Palmetto Regiment, wounded—Position of the Army—Continued Cannonade, &c.*

The schooner Portia, Capt. Powers, arrived this morning, at 2 o'clock, direct from Vera Cruz, whence it sailed on the 13th. The following Memorandum was furnished by Capt. Powers, of the schooner Portia.

Schooner Portia, Capt. Powers, eight days from Tampico anchorage, but was detained to the south and east of Vera Cruz, by a heavy north gale until the 17th inst. The U. S. Squadron and all the transports left Port Lizardo for Sacrificios on the 9th inst., with 12,100 troops. On the morning of the 10th a landing of all the troops and baggage was effected within three miles from Vera Cruz, without much opposition from the enemy, as the landing was well covered by a constant discharge of bombshells and round shot from the U. S. steamers and gun boats anchored near the beach and in front of the landing. Immediately after an organization of the American forces on the beach, they took a line of march over the sand hills, to the attack of the enemy's outposts and fortifications, situated from one to three miles from the castle and forts of the city. They carried every one by storm, not, however, without losing seventeen men.

On the 11th and 12th, the American forces were employed in throwing up breastworks and digging entrenchments. Occasional skirmishing took place with the enemy, who were throwing showers of bomb shells and round shot from the castle and city, but without much effect. During this time the seamen were landing provisions and ammunition from the transports.

On the 12th, a strong north gale set in, which cut off all further communication. We left during the morning, and as we were unable to make progress to the north, believe that it was impossible for our bombs and shells to have been landed until the 18th inst., so that the bombardment of the castle and Vera Cruz did not probably commence until the 20th.

There were some feats of bravery displayed on the 11th, in which Col. Dickinson, of the Palmetto Regiment, South Carolina, was wounded in the breast by a musket ball from the enemy, and Capt. Alburto, of the 2d Infantry, had his head shot off by an 52 pound ball. This same ball broke a drummer's arm and took off a private's leg!

But on the same day the American army had gained complete possession of all the fortifications of the enemy which were raised by them to stop our troops from approaching the city. All the water pipes leading to the city were cut off, and all the communications effectually stopped. Gen. Scott landed in person on the 11th inst. A French bark ran the blockade and moored under the walls of the castle on the morning of the 13th, and many of our transports were ready to leave for the United States as soon as the order was over. This vessel brings despatches and letter-bags from every vessel in the Gulf Squadron then at Sacrificios.

*Special Correspondence of the Picayune.*  
**SACRIFICIOS, NEAR VERA CRUZ,  
March 11, 1847.**

Gentlemen—I have already written, mentioning our arrival here. It is now time to foot up the news in this evening, which I must do, by only giving the outlines, as there is a probability of the Alabama leaving in a short time for New Orleans, and the field of operations is too extensive to allow of my gathering particulars.

Day before yesterday the order was given to move from Anton Lizardo to this place. This occupied most of the day. About 4 o'clock P. M., the 1st Division (Gen. Worth's) had taken its place in the surf boats. The gun boats ran in close to the shore, about three miles below the city, and anchored. One of the small naval steamers ran along the shore and fired a gun at the place of landing as a feeler, to ascertain if there were concealed batteries or troops to oppose the landing. Nothing

was revealed and the order was given to advance. The surf boats, about fifty in number, each containing from eighty to a hundred men, moved off in gallant style and in the most perfect order. As the boats approached the shore near enough to touch ground the men leaped out and formed lines by companies, and marched ashore. No opposition was offered. Gen. Patterson's division (the 2nd) next debarked in the same manner, and were followed by the 3d or Gen. Twigg's Division. It was past midnight before the troops ceased landing. The surf boats were manned by the sailors from the United States fleet, who labored with right good will. The officers of the navy have done all in their power to assist the army in its movements.

About 2 o'clock the next morning there was an alarm in the line which extended along the beach. The troops cheered, and those who had fallen into a doze upon the sand banks sprang suddenly to their arms. Our picket guard had approached that of some Mexican cavalry who were watching our movements, and had received one or two shots. About half an hour afterwards a detachment of our men fell in with some thirty or forty cavalry, and several volleys were fired, the balls of the enemy falling into our column but seriously injuring no one. At sunrise, Gen. Worth led off his division in advance, following the beach for some distance towards the city, and then turning inland, came in sight of several hundred Mexican cavalry, drawn up about half a mile from the shore. A small howitzer was immediately drawn up to the top of a sand hill and a fire was opened, which soon scattered the enemy. The division continued to penetrate to the interior among the sand hills, the Mexicans retreating before them.

The 2d and 3d divisions followed close and took positions. Gen. Patterson sent Gen. Pillow's brigade to the interior, and took his position on the left of Gen. Worth's division. Gen. Twigg took his position to the rear of Patterson's. An old cathedral, was taken possession of by General Pillow, and soon afterwards a magazine containing 150 boxes of ammunition. During all this time the enemy kept up a fire of shell and round shot from the town and castle, few of which reached our line, and these doing no harm.

At 8 o'clock, A. M., the little steamer Saffire ran in close to the town and fired a number of shells into the place, receiving a fire from the castle in return.

This morning our army moved still nearer the town—Worth's division on the right, and resting on the sea shore, Gen. Patterson's in the centre, extending back into the country, and Gen. Twigg's Division on the left, still farther to the interior. They have approached considerably within the range of the guns in the town, and can be reached by those in the castle from both of which a brisk cannonading has been kept up during the day. The line extends across the railroad which goes from the town to the magazine, and the aqueduct which supplies the city with water, is likewise in our possession. In short, the city is fairly invested, and communication by the main roads cut off. Entrenchments have been marked out, (and will be worked to-night), which are near enough to the walls to render our heavy guns effective. These guns have not been taken up shore. Stopped light battery, with the horses, have been landed, with several pieces of larger calibre. Neither Duncan's or Taylor's battery has arrived, nor has Col. Harney reached here with the 2d Dragoons. A number of vessels with troops and ordnance, which were due a week ago, have not been heard of.

There has been considerable skirmishing to-day, and some twenty of our men wounded, among them Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson, of the South Carolina regiment, but not dangerously. Fifteen or twenty of the Mexican cavalry have been taken prisoners, horses and men, and some fifty killed. This evening a 32 pound ball from the city fell into the 2d Infantry, taking off the head of Capt. William Alburto, of that regiment, and severely, if not mortally wounding two men.

I have written the foregoing in haste, and have purposely avoided particulars, fearing that in attempting to give them I might have committed too many errors. I was prevented, by circumstances, from going into the field to-day, but felt the more easy about it as both Mr. Kendall and Mr. Lumsden were there. To-morrow the tug of war commences in earnest, and I shall be there to see it. Should the Alabama start to-night, or before I return, you will receive this—if not, as Pat would say, you are informed that this letter will never reach you.

It is said that Gen. — has been cut off from the city with about 2000 men. He was down opposite the fleet at Anton Lizardo, probably thinking that our troops would land there. It is said that there are only about 4500 troops in Vera Cruz and the castle.

P. S.—March 13.—Yesterday was a boisterous day. A heavy norther sprang up in the morning and continued all day. There was no firing on shore, but I suspect our people were busy preparing the entrenchments. The bark Tomaroo has just been turned to a position convenient for landing the siege guns with which she is loaded. The 2d Dragoons have not arrived, nor have the light batteries of Duncan and Taylor. The Alabama goes out to Tampico to-night, and I will send this by her, hoping it may reach you early.

CAMP NEAR VERA CRUZ,  
March 12, morning.  
I wrote you a hasty letter last evening, with a short account of the movements of

the day. After it was closed the Rifles under Col. Smith had a brisk action with the enemy, in which the latter, after a partial success at the outset, were finally driven back with considerable loss. This morning the line of investment—some five or six miles in extent—will probably, be complete.

I do not think, from all that I can see and learn, that Gen. Scott will be able to plant his batteries for several days to come; and until he can make good show he will not open upon the town at all. When the bombardment does commence it will be in earnest.

Capt. Vinson of the artillery has been ordered to take up a position at a lime kiln close in to the walls of the city, and this he has effected without loss. Anticipating an attack upon this point last night Gen. Worth went out, after dark with two companies, to support Capt. V.; but nothing occurred. There was some little skirmishing at the different pickets during the night, but otherwise all was quiet.

Col. Harney's dragoons have not as yet arrived, yet their services are greatly needed. It is said that a large train of pack mules, which went out of the city yesterday, took a heavy amount of specie as well as valuables. All this property might probably have been captured had Gen. Scott had a cavalry force. It was also reported last evening that something like 1000 Mexicans were seen coming in towards sundown, by the main road from Mexico, with a large drove of cattle for the beleaguered city; but as the investment was not then complete, and as we had no cavalry, they could not be taken. I learn, however, that Gen. Twigg, who commands on the northern side of the city succeeded during the day in capturing quite a number of cattle. A norther is now a blowing, which it is hoped will bring in the 2d Dragoons.

At the magazine, which was captured day before yesterday, a considerable quantity of ammunition was taken. It was evidently of English or American make, as it was labelled "short range," "long range," &c. &c., in good vernacular. The Mexicans managed to get off safely the larger portion of their ammunition, and it is now carefully stowed away inside the castle walls.

Capt. Alburto, who was killed yesterday, was sitting at the foot of a tree at the time he was struck. The ball carried away almost his entire head, took off the arm of a drummer boy and wounded a corporal besides. It had gone entirely over one of the Pennsylvania Regiments before it reached the spot where the brave but unfortunate captain was sitting.

It would take a page of our paper to give full effect to a description of the first landing of our troops on the afternoon of the 9th—a more stirring spectacle has probably never been witnessed in America. In the first line there was no less than seventy heavy surf boats, containing nearly 4000 regulars, and all of them expected to meet an enemy before they struck the shore. Notwithstanding this, every man was anxious to be first—they plunged into the water waist deep as they reached the shore—the "stars and stripes" were instantly floating—a rush was made for the sand hills and amid loud shouts they pressed onward. Three long and loud cheers arose from their comrades still on board, awaiting to be embarked, and meanwhile the tops and every portion of the foreign vessels were crowded with spectators of the scene. Not one who witnessed it will ever forget the landing. Why the Mexicans did not oppose us is a greater mystery than ever, considering their great advantages at the time and that they have since opposed every step of our advance.

The troops, both regulars and volunteers, have suffered incredibly since the landing—marching over the heavy sand hills, without water, under a broiling sun during the day, and sleeping out without tents or bedding during the heavy dews which have fallen at night—exposed, too, to a continual fire from the batteries on the enemy; yet not a murmur has been heard. Anything can be effected with such troops.

U. S. Sloop of War, Albany.  
Sacrificios, March 13, morning.  
The Portia, so it is said, is to sail immediately, and by her I send you a few lines more. The northern has completely blown itself out, so that by breakfast time the surf boats will again be enabled to reach the shore.

At half past 3 o'clock this morning the enemy opened with round shot and shell, not only from the batteries around the town but from the castle. Rockets were also thrown, and the sky at times was completely lit up by them; yet a large portion of them fell far short. In the mean time, our own men are compelled to remain quiet and take this fire—the hardest duty a soldier has to perform. All are anxious to strike back, and they will be gratified in the course of a few days. In haste,  
G. W. K.

*From the N. O. Picayune, 24th ult.*  
**8 DAYS LATER FROM SALTILLO!**  
*Further particulars of the Battle of Buena Vista—Arrival of Dr. Turner—Despatches from Col. Curtis.*

Dr. Turner, bearer of despatches from Col. Curtis, arrived here this morning at 3 o'clock. He embarked at the Brazos in the schooner St. Paul, on the 14th inst., which vessel he left fifty miles below the city last evening, and took passage in the towboat De Soto. We learn from him verbally that it is understood at Camargo that Santa Anna has retired from Agua Nueva, in the direction of Parras, where

it is supposed he would make a halt. Gen. Taylor still maintains his position at Buena Vista. Dr. Turner informs us that the news here is published of the battles of the 22d and 23d may be relied upon; that it was brought from Gen. Taylor's camp to Monterey by Paymaster Coffee, who was bearer of despatches from Gen. Taylor, but who could not get farther than that place with them. The despatches were then sent by a Mexican, who had not got through by the last accounts. The news received at Camargo was the substance of these despatches, and were brought by an express rider, who was nine days in making the trip through to Camargo, being compelled to make a circuit of five hundred miles, to escape the Mexican forces and rangers that swarmed in the valley. Nothing has been heard of Col. Curtis since he left Camargo. It was thought that Gen. Urrea would fly before him as he ascertained the overwhelming defeat of Santa Anna.

Private letters had been received from Saltillo as late as the 5th March, at which time Gen. Taylor was at Buena Vista. The following letter was received at Matamoros, by a Mexican merchant of that place, from a merchant of Saltillo. It was dated on the 1st March, and gives the only account of the manner in which the battle was fought that has yet been received: "At 3 o'clock on the 22d ult. the battle commenced at Buena Vista, five miles from Saltillo. The fight opened with artillery, and a destructive cannonade was kept up until sunset. No decided advantage was gained by either side—the loss on both being very great.

"On the 23d ult. at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up without intermission until half past three in the afternoon. Both armies were closely engaged during the whole time. Gen. Wool advanced with his strong detachment against the Mexican army, but was driven back with immense loss. The Mexican cavalry charged upon him with drawn swords, and did great execution. As Wool fell back, Gen. Taylor advanced with fresh troops and repelled the Mexicans with great slaughter. The charge decided the battle, which was again renewed. The number of killed and wounded was very great, but I can only estimate the number by the cart loads of wounded that have entered this city from both battle fields.

"On the 24th both armies hung off without coming to a general engagement—each occupied in carrying off the wounded and burying the dead.

"After the 24th there was no more fighting—the Mexican troops, famishing with hunger, became convinced that they could not triumph or drive Gen. Taylor from his position, and retired.

"As yet Santa Anna has only retired a short distance, but I do not entertain the belief that he will venture another engagement.

"Mexico has not the means to bear the burden of the war—it is opposing poverty to abundance—weakness to strength. In my opinion it would be best for the two Governments to enter into negotiations. With the power the United States possesses it would be as dishonourable in her to force us into treaties advantageous alone to herself, as it would be for us to make concessions from necessity.

"It is reported that a train carrying provisions to the American army, was attacked and captured at Marina by Don Jose Urrea, and is yet in his possession, with a quantity of private merchandise, taken at the same time." &c.

"Through the politeness of Mr. Arnold, who came with Dr. Turner, we have received the Matamoros Flag of the 13th, also letters from an esteemed correspondent. Our letters confirm the list of killed published in another column, and also the amount of loss on both sides heretofore reported. The Matamoros Flag publishes the letter from which the extracts were made.

Under the head of "Latest Intelligence," the Flag states that Gen. Taylor was expected at Monterey on the 8th with the Kentucky cavalry, for the purpose of opening the communication between that place and Camargo. "So it seems," adds the Flag, that old Rough and Ready not only has to whip their big general in the mountains, but has to come down to scorch their little ones away from the highways, so as to relieve the lower country from Gen. Taylor's Stampede. In case he undertook the chase of Urrea, he would leave the main body of his army at Buena Vista.

Noble Act.—A Mexican physician residing in Camargo, says the Flag, has received a letter from a surgeon at Saltillo, dated two days after the battle, which states that Gen. Taylor permitted Santa Anna to have all his wounded conveyed into Saltillo and tendered him surgical aid from his own army.

It is reported in Matamoros that Gen. Urrea had retreated toward the Tula Pass, as soon as he understood that Col. Curtis was marching against him.

It was also said that Santa Anna was falling back upon San Luis Potosi; but as we before said, Dr. Turner thinks he has only retreated to Parras.

*From the N. O. Delta 26th ult.*  
**FROM MEXICO.**  
**LATE FROM GEN. TAYLOR.**  
Lieut. Crittenden, Bearer of Despatches from Gen. Taylor—News from Gen. Taylor up to March 2d—Mexicans on the Retreat—Lieut. C.'s Party attacked by Urrea—An Infernal Machine among the Mexicans.  
Lieut. Crittenden, an Aid of Gen. Tay-

lor, arrived in our city yesterday on the Southern, Capt. Goodspeed, bearing the despatches of Gen. Taylor to the Government. Lieut. C. took an active part in the battle of Buena Vista as the Aid of Gen. Taylor, and had the honor to bear the old hero's reply to Santa Anna's demand to surrender. The Lieutenant looked as sturdy and stalwart as a mountain hunter, and has no doubt, left with the retreating Mexicans many mementoes of his valor and strength. He left Buena Vista on the 2d of March. Gen. Taylor occupied the very position which he had never moved except to charge the enemy. He intended to remain there until all apprehensions of an attack had subsided, and he would then leave for Monterey and Camargo in order to open his communications. As far as could be heard of Santa Anna, he was on his retreat to San Luis, many of his troops having deserted him and dispersed over the country. Lieut. Crittenden says our wounded were doing well when he left—that our loss is about 750; 200 killed and 450 wounded. About half way between Camargo and Monterey, Lieut. C. met Col. Curtis with a force of fifteen or seventeen hundred men, composed of the 3d Ohio regiment and six full companies of the first Virginia regiment. They were pursuing their march with great rapidity to Monterey, and were undisturbed by the enemy. A short distance from Marina, Lieut. C.'s party, which was composed of two hundred volunteers with two pieces of artillery and a long train of wagons, were attacked by 1500 cavalry under the immediate command of Gen. Urrea. They were met by a sharp fire of cannon and musketry, and after a short resistance, were routed, losing several of his men. Owing to the terror of the steamers, the enemy succeeded in cutting off about fifty wagons—all of them however, empty, except one or two which contained nearly all the ammunition of the detachment, leaving them but about four rounds in their cartridge-boxes.

That night, however, the volunteers were consoled for their misfortune by hearing from a Mexican who came into camp that Urrea's capture had proved, like the shirt of Nessus, a most fatal and destructive acquisition—for the Mexicans not knowing the nature of the goods captured by them, were quietly resting after their labors upon the boxes of ammunition, and smoking their cigars, when suddenly a spark communicated to the powder, and a tremendous explosion ensued, blowing some eight or ten of them into eternity, and terrifying the rest so that they scattered all over the country, and fled like scared sheep. They believed that this was a Yankee trick—a sort of infernal machine sent among them to blow them up; and loud and deep were the curses they bestowed upon the execrable Yankees for their diabolical cunning.

J. B. BUTLER, Paymaster U. S. A.  
P. S.—Many of the Mexicans who were taken prisoners, state that they had not eaten anything for three days previous to the battle, that the army of Santa Anna was in a state of utter destitution, and that unless he could get supplies in four days, his army would disband, or that they must inevitably starve! This report is confirmed from many sources.

I am, in haste, yours, &c. J. B. B.  
P. S.—By an express I learn to-day, 25th Feb., that the wounded generally are doing well. This will be sent by another Mexican express, as an American could not get to Camargo without a large escort. Our post is weak, and the commanding officer thinks that none should leave.

J. B. B.

MONTEREY, March 2, 1847.

Dear —: The official despatches from Gen. Taylor did not leave this place, as was expected on the 23d ult. I have hired an express, therefore, at my own expense, and have given my horse to take private letters to Camargo. It is deemed entirely impossible for any person to leave this place for the States without a strong escort. I send a Mexican, who will go through the passes of the Mountains. The effort is at least worth being made. In the worst event that can happen, I lose my horse and a hundred dollars. We have no very startling news since my last, which I sent as I send this, through my friends Messrs. Hartwell and Germau, N. O.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Feb. 27, 1847.

My Dear —: This may reach you at the same time that my letters of the 26th inst. does—and it may be ten or fifteen days behind it.

The only additional information received here since that date is by an express rider from Saltillo. He states that Santa Anna had retired from Agua Nueva, (20 miles from Saltillo,) and that Gen. Taylor has moved and encamped upon the spot which Santa Anna has left—the position is favorable; that before he left Gen. Santa Anna sent a messenger with a courier to Gen. Taylor informing him that he "should fight again," but "that he should select a field better calculated to display and marshal his troops," etc.—to which it is said Gen. Taylor replied by stating to Santa Anna that he was whipped—that he (Santa Anna) knew that he was beaten, and therefore he (Gen. T.) advised him to send in proposals for surrender; and that they should be promptly and favorably considered. I do not pretend to give the language, but the above expresses the substance that passed between the commanding Generals. I think the report true. Yours,

**LATEST FROM GEN. TAYLOR.**  
*Presumed dissolution of Santa Anna's Army—their wretched condition—the mistakes of a day—Urbanity of General Taylor towards Santa Anna—Probable termination of the War, &c. &c.*

The news is, first, that Gen. Taylor still occupies Saltillo and Buena Vista, and that he is lying quietly at Agua Nueva, on the ground lately been occupied by Santa Anna and his army! Second, that Santa Anna's army was in a state of wretched and extreme destitution, in consequence of their being no adequate supply of forage and provisions in that vicinity. Third, that he must fight or starve, if he remain long in his present position. Fourth, that he has heard that Gen. Patterson is marching from Tampico towards San Luis Potosi; and many of the Mexicans here say that in consequence of this, Santa Anna has struck tents, and that he and his whole army are now on their way to San Luis Potosi, for the purpose of defending or rescuing that place, if it has been taken by our troops. The Mexicans here seem quite confident that this latter report is true. Fifth, the Mexicans who arrived last night also state that the division of Santa Anna's army under Gen. Urrea and Canales, which was acting between this and Camargo, has been withdrawn. This rumor is credited generally, and if true will go to confirm the opinion that Santa Anna has become alarmed for the safety of San Luis; and is now marching to succor the troops there and to save that city, if he can.

There has a crisis arrived in his fate, and the affairs of Mexico, and in 60 days, I think, he will have lost his power and influence. The event will lead to a speedy termination of the war, for the reason that there is no other General around whom the heads of divisions and the leaders of the numerous military factions in Mexico will attempt to rally. Even now we hear of cabals, factions and insubordination that must injure if not destroy his confidence in the officers and men of his own army.

A very short period will produce events and results of a decisive character, and the surprise produced by Gen. Taylor's latest and most extraordinary victory over them, will inspire the Mexicans with awe and apprehension; and their feet will accelerate the rate which, I think, will soon overtake Santa Anna and all his armies. 'Tis said that despair will make even cowards brave, but privation and suffering with Mexican soldiers produce only insubordination and desertion. They fly from the camp to pillage and rob and feast at the ranchos; that will they do with Santa Anna—they will abandon him in extremities and leave him to his mercy and to philosophize upon the empty vanity of unexpected schemes of glory.

Yours,  
JOHN B. BUTLER, U. S. A.

MONTEREY, March 3, 1847.

Dear Sir—I have no doubt of the dissolution of Santa Anna's army, morally and physically; and there will be no more fighting in this region, if there be anywhere. Just twelve hours after I had sent you my second express with a Mexican, giving him my best horse and \$50 to go to Camargo, we received from above intelligence from Gen. Taylor's army.

Gen. Santa Anna is really to be pitied—his men are a wretched set. He had twice during the battle to interpose his lancers to prevent desertion, and they shot down some fifty at each time, before he could prevent the flight of the infantry. This information comes from prisoners, who deserted as soon as exchanged, and came into Gen. Taylor's camp. They report that Santa Anna is destitute of all kinds of provisions, and that he cannot keep them together.

Santa Anna anticipated an easy victory. His army was told that the Americans had abundance of provisions, and loss of money, and that they must enter Saltillo on the day of the battle, and take their supper at our expense. This is from reports of prisoners taken, officers as well as privates.

Santa Anna did send a message to Gen. Taylor asking him to surrender, stating that he (Taylor) was weak; and that he (Santa Anna) had 20,000 men, and should certainly take him. Gen. Taylor said Santa Anna might come and take him. The Courier replied to Gen. Taylor that he would have an hour to consider of the generous offer of Santa Anna. Gen. Taylor told the messenger to thank Santa Anna for his generosity, but that he could not think of taxing the courtesy of Gen. Santa Anna so far as to detain him an hour, so that he had better come at once! This is given to me by a person who says he was present and heard it.

I send you an extract of a letter from an officer who distinguished himself on that glorious field, which is rendered thrice glorious from the disparity of force and the peculiar circumstances under which the memorable battle has been fought. Do with this as you may think proper; you will receive at the same time this arrives two sets of despatches, the official account of the battle, forwarded by Capt. Crittenden, and sundry letters and despatches in charge of Maj. Coffee—so you need not expect any more of the battle from me. I consider this battle as an event that must terminate the war! So brilliant, so unexpected, so signal in all its incidents and influences!

Truly your friend,  
J. BUTLER,  
Paymaster U. S. A.

MONTEREY, Mexico, March 4.  
Extract of a letter dated Saltillo, March 1.  
"Our scouts bring in word that Santa